INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1889.

WHEN INDICATIONS-SATURDAY-Fair weather; increasing cloudiness during the day.

WHOOO!

THAT'S "ENGLISH, YOU KNOW."

Some of the goods we sell are, too; some are French, some are American, some are German. Now, what do you think "Haberdasher" comes from? It comes from the German

HABT IHR DAS, HERR?

"Have you that, sir?" It means the selling of small wares, like ribbons, pins, etc., and has come to be applied in the word "haberdashery" to things that we call in "United States,"

FURNISHINGS.

Well, no matter how you call them, we have them, and we advise you to get them for Christmas gifts.

MURPHY, HIBBEN &

THE OIL-CLOTH COMBINATION BUSTED.

NEW PRICES.

NEW DESIGNS.

etruments and Appliances WM. H. ARMSTBONG &

SHOT IN A COURT-ROOM.

One Man Killed and Two Others Wounded Dur-

ing the Progress of a Trial at Marshall, Tex.

MARSHALL, Tex., Dec. 6 .- During a pre-

liminary trial for the custody of the chil-

dren in the divorce case of Keller vs. Kel-

ler, in this district court-room, to-day, Alex.

Pope was shot and mortally wounded, W. H. Pope was painfully, but not dangeronsly wounded, and James Turner slightly wounded. Those shot were counsel for Mrs. Keller, and those who did the

shooting were W. T. S. Keller, the defend-

ant in the case, and his brother-in-law, C.

R. Weathersby. The difficulty was

Pope. The latter threw a gold-headed came at Keller, and the defendant and his

brother-in-law began shooting. None of

the others were armed. Alex. Pope is not

yet dead, but his physicians say it is im-

possible for him to live. The two Popes

are members of the State Legislature, and

Turner is a prominent attorney in this county and editor of the San Angelo En-

Minneapolis Relief Fund.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Further subscriptions to the relief fund for the families at Min-

neapolis have been received as follows: New York Tribune, \$100; New York Com-mercial Advertiser, \$100; New York World,

\$100; New York Staats Zeitung, \$100; Chi-

cago Tribune, \$100; Chicago News, \$100;

Chicago Journal, \$50; Chicago Inter Ocean, \$50; Chicago Herald, \$25; Chicago Times,

\$25; Philadelphia Times, \$25; Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman, \$50; Indianapolis Sentine)

\$10: Indianapolis Journal, \$30: East Sagi-

naw (Mich.) Courier-Herald, \$10; Bingham-

Journal, \$10: Milwankee Journal, \$25;

Terre Hante Express, \$10; Waco (Tex.) Day,

\$20; Baltimore American, \$50; Davenport

Democrat-Gazette, \$10: Nashville Banner,

\$20; Memphis Avalanche, \$20, and Milwau-

Cronin Case Arguments.

was occupied in the Cronin case, to-day,

by Mr. Hynes continuing his argument for

the prosecution. He devoted most of his

time to defendant Beggs, in tracing his

connection with the conspiracy. In the

afternoon Mr. Foster addressed the jury in

behalf of Beggs. In the course of his

speech he read a few lines of the speech

which was delivered at Indianapolis, dur-

ing the last campaign, by Beggs, and a few

lines of the response which President Harrison made to it. "That shows," said he,

what the President of the United States

thinks upon the question of the loyalty of the Irish people in America." He was still

Arrested for Black-Mail.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.-R. L. Hendrick and Edward Mills, correspondents of ont-

of-town newspapers, were arrested, to-night, on an indictment charging them

with black-mailing the family of Judge

Loran Wise. It is charged that

they offered for \$200 to suppress the re-

cently-published story reflecting upon a

certain young lady, and upon the demand

being refused they caused the story to be

published in a number of papers through-

A Sanctimonious Forger.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 6.-Levi E. Ful-

ler, a Napoli man, who has long been a devout Wesleyan Methodist,

and who has publicly proclaimed sanctification, is in Canada. An

examination of his books and papers shows

that he has kept up a systematic banking

business on forged notes for thirteen years,

floating as high as seventy notes a year,

Killed While Watching a Fire.

aged twenty-four, was killed, and Edward

Kimball, aged seventeen, fatally injured

by the falling of a chimney during a fire, to-day, in Carter's machine-shop, where

Pierced with Red Hot Iron.

kiss, a "rougher" in Roebling's rolling-mill

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6,-Thomas Hotch-

met a shocking death to-day. He was stooping down to repair a break, when a

red hot iron rod from the rolls ran into his

bowels, passing out above his waist. He

lived only a few minutes after the accident.

Hotchkiss came here from Worcester, Mass.

the building by the fire was \$25,000.

men were employed. The damage to

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6 .- Carl Peterson.

speaking when court adjourned.

out the country.

aggregating \$6,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.-The whole morning

kee Press Club, \$50.

Freeman, \$50; Indianapolis Sentinel,

brought on by denouncing as

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, LINOL-EUM, TABLE OIL-CLOTH.

Lowest Prices Always a Certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN &

PROGRESS OF 1,460 YEARS. Contrast of the Fourth and Eighteenth centuries. In the windows of the Big Four ticket office are two pictures, photographs of the Chicago and All-American base-ball teams, taken in Rome, Feb. 23, 1889. when the famous around-the-world trip was in progress. One represents the players and their friends grouped in the interior of the Colseum. One thousand four hundred and sixty years ago the Coliseum resounded the shouts of the Roman populace when men slow their fellow men and the beasts of the field and forest. Five thousand wild beasts were slain at the opening of the Coliseum, 430 A. D. Fourteen centuries af erward base-ball held possession within its walls, and not even an umpire was slain. That's one of the triumphs of civilization. But there must be something in the atmosphere of Rome that breeds plot and counter-plot. Here Clesar found his Brutus under the sunny skies of Italy. Lucretia Borgia did a thriving business in the murder line. Isn't it likely that smid these scenes the Brotherhood plot of J. Montgomery Ward and his co-conspirators, Pfeffer and Hanlon, were concocted? Surely the anarchical plot the Brotherhood is pursuing was never conceived in free America. Such plans could never be hatched while gliding over the smooth tracks of the Vanderbilt system. The atmosphere in a Wagner car is to pure to allow of the plotting against friends and employers that consummated the Brotherhood scheme.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A. at the Villa Borghese. In the other the players are

TERMS OF THE UNION.

Nature of the Compact Between Farmers and Knights-Demands of the Alliance.

St. Louis, Dec. 6 .- This morning Messrs. Powderly, Wright and Beaumout, representing the Knights of Labor, met the demand committee of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, and the basis of federation between the Farmers and the Knights was agreed upon. The resolutions upon which the farmers had agreed were read over to the representatives of the Knights and, with very slight modifications, were accepted as satisfactory. Then it was agreed that the farmers should appoint a legislative committee of two toact in conjunction with the legislative committee of Knights at Washington to secure legislation in accordance with the views of both bodies. A common platform was agreed upon on land, money and transportation reform, and an understanding was arrived at by which each organization will actively assist the

other in every way possible. The executive officers of the two organizations will form a central council to consult from time to time upon all matters of joint interest.

The various farmers' bodies have agreed upon a plan of consolidation which will, as soon as the necessary references can be had to the various State organizations, result in bringing about an absolute union in one body. It is probable that in time the Knights will also join the farmers in actual union. In the meantime the leaders of both bodies are entirely satisfied with the practical federation now consummated. The National Farmers' Alliance has adopted a long series of resolutions favoring woman suffrage; favoring the reservaagainst the acquisition of lands in the States and Territories by aliens; for the rigid enforcement of the law against railroad corporations that were not complying with their contracts as to the disposition of lands; calling for the free coinage of gold and silver, and an amendment to the law which permitted loans to banks on bonded security of money at 1 per cent., while the farmer was oblige to pay 8 and 10 per cent.; favoring the pay-ment of the public debt as rapidly as possible; opposing bonds as the basis for loans. and reiterating the argument against the national banking system and in favor of the greenback doctrine. Taxes on real estate mortgages and a graded income tax were demanded. Economy in the management of all departments of the government was called for, and a special declaration was launched against any proposition looking to the increase of government employes' salaries. The liquor traffic was opposed in all its forms. The Hennepin canal project was indorsed, as was also that of a deep harbor on the gulf coast. Another resolution was passed recommending Congress to take some action to compel the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads to pay their debts, and objecting to any further extension of time. The Australian system of voting was enthusiastically inforsed. The resolution on the tariff was as

That we favor such revision and reduction of the tariff that the taxes may rest as lightly as possible upon productive labor, and that its burdens may be imposed upon the luxuries and removed from the necessities of life, and in a manner which will prevent continued accumulation of the United States Treasury surplus. The foregoing resolutions were then capped by one declaring that the members

of the convention would support no candidate who did not subscribe to the principles enumerated therein. The following officers of the Southern Alliance were elected this afternoon: President, L. L. Polk, of North Carolina; vice-president, D. H. Clover, of Kansas; secrepresident, D. H. Clover, of Kansas;

THE SOUTH'S DEAD LEADER

Scenes in the Death Chamber During the Closing Hours of Jeff Davis's Life.

Confederate Survivors to Have Charge of the Funeral, Which Will Be Held on Wednesday-Place of Burial Not Decided.

Tributes from Southern Newspapers, Public Gatherings and Individuals.

Incidents of His Career as Related by Those Who Knew Mr. Davis in Congress and Elsewhere-No Action Taken at the War Office.

IN THE DEATH CHAMBER. Incidents of the Closing Hours of Mr. Davis-

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6 .- The residence of Mr. J. U. Payne, at the corner of First and Camp streets, is at present an object of interest to every friend of Mr. Jefferson Davis, because it is in the guest chamber of this home that the beloved old confederate chieftain passed away at 12:45 this morning. This residence, built by Mr. Payne, is one of the most comfortable and interiorly artistic in all the city. It is of brown stone stucco, two stories high, with broad verandas and set in lovely grounds, where camellia bushes are spiked with bloom and oranges hang in clusters on the trees. The house has a wide hall running through the center, with drawing-rooms on one side, a library on the other, and on the rear corner of the house, in a lively and cheery apartment into which the southern sun streams nearly all day, lay the patient and distinguished invalid. It is a wonderfully pretty room, with a rich-toned, Persian-

hued carpet on the floor, shades and delicate lace curtains at the four windows, two fronting to the east and two to the south. Pictures are on the walls, and there are a lounge, easy Turkish chairs and pretty carved tables and a huge carved-oak Victoria bedstead, on which the ex-President of the Confederacy lies in the embrace of

His constant attendant has been Mrs. Davis, who has never left his bedside since his illness began. In a comfortable homewrapper of gray and black, this gentle ministrant was always at the invalid's side, and if she left him for a moment he asked for her and was fretted and uneasy until she returned. Friends constantly sent beautiful flowers, of which Mr. Davis was very fond, but these were not allowed to remain in the sick-room for any length of time At the outside, jellies, fruits and all manner of invalids' delicacies were proffered until Mrs. Davis was compelled to decline them. The sick man's food was only milk, speare said: ice, beef-tea, and rarely a broiled chop. Mr. Davis remained in bed all the time and was never left alone, being guarded lov-ingly by his wife and the capable quadroon hired nurse Lydia, and Mrs. Davis's own little brown-eyed hand-maiden Betty. But little talking was allowed, and newspapers, letters and telegrams were tabooed On Wednesday afternoon a reporter had few moments' conversation with Mrs Davis. She was worn and wearied with service at the sick-bed, but which she would not allow to any other, and her step was lagging as she came into the diningroom. She was very hopeful, however, of her husband's ultimate recovery, "Mr. Davis has always been an exceedingly temperate man" said Mrs. Davis. "He has never abused his physical body, and no one could have lived more moderately than he. Of course all this in his favor. do not mean to say that there would be no danger if a door were left open, or the fire in his room allowed to go out. He is frail as a lily, and requires the most attentive care. That he has. I believe he would not be alive to-day had this illness come upon him at Beauvoir where he could not possibly have had the constant care of such physicians as Dr. Bickham and Dr. Chaille,

and the intelligent love, tenderness and luxury that surrounded him in this home. Mr. Davis seemed much better during the early part of yesterday, and his improved condition was remarked by the doctors and his family. He had a pain in the bowels during the day, but the serious feature appeared just a few minutes before o'clock. Then the illustrious patient was stricken with a severe congestive chill. The doctors were not present at the time t Judge Fenner's family and Mrs. Day did everything to soothe the sufferer. It was 7 o'clock before Dr. Bickham and Dr. Chaille, two of the most famous practitioners in the South, arrived and consulted over ton (N. Y.) Leader, \$25; Marquette Mining the condition of the patient. His change was a surprise, wholly unexpected by even those in constant attendance, and the skilled eyes of the medical men saw in it the beginning of the end. They continued with the patient until his death, however, and made every possible effort to avoid the inevitable. Mr. Davis remained in a comatose condition, and the attendants could see no signs of consciousness. Mrs. Davis said she occasionally felt a return of the pressure of the hand she held, although he could neither speak nor make a sign.

This was the scene in the sick chamber. as the hours passed. The only variation was the arrival of Mr. Edwin H. Farrar, husband of Mr. Davis's niece, and of Judge and Mrs. Charles E. Fenner, who had been sent for at the opera. At the bedside when the end came were Mrs. Davis, Mr. J. I Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Judge Charles E Fenner, Mr. E. H. Farrar, Miss Smith, grandniece of Mr. Davis, Mr. E. D. Fenner, a son of the Justice, Dr. C. J. Bickham and Dr. S. E. Chaille. The lamp of life waned low as the hour

of midnight arrived. Eagerly, yet tenderly the watchers gazed at the face of the dying ebieftain. His face was calm and pale, gained additional pallor, and at a quarter of o'clock of the morning of this 6th day of December, death came to the venerable leader. There was nothing remarkable about the death-bed scene. The departure of the spirit was gentle and utterly painless. There were no dry eyes in the little assembly about the bed, and every heart bled with the anguish which found vent in Mrs. Davis's sobs and cries.

Immediately after the death Mrs. Davis was led up stairs to the bed-room of Mrs. Fenner, where the ladies tried to assuage her grief. She bore the awful blow bravely, but her breathing was labored and her condition so weakened that the two docters consulted her. They pronounced her weakness to be only that consequent on the strain and the grief, and said that nothing was to be feared. When the family had partially recovered from the terrible shock, Mr. Farrar went to

the telegraph office and sent dispatches to Miss Winnie Davis, who is in Paris, with Mrs. Pulitzer, to Mr. Davis's son-in-law in Colorado City, and also notified Governor Lowery of Mississippi, as he deemed it but right that the executive of that State should know of the death of one of its most distinguished sons. Senator Jones, who had started from lowa some days ago to pay a visit to his old friend and comrade, did not arrive yesterday, as was expected, and when he reaches this city he will only behold the remains of him whom in life he esteemed, and to see whom he traveled from far-off lows to the sunny South. Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Davis's daughter. who was due here yesterday, was detained last night at Fort Worth, and is not expected to be in the city until Satur-

Judge Fenner and Mr. Farrar have taken the affairs of the dead in hand, but the lat-Hickman, of Missouri; national sion to the directors. The amount is about be approached on the subject. Mr. Farrar is fully acquainted with

the details of Mr. Davis's will, he stated that he did not know but that Mrs. Davis received some final wish from her husband regarding the place of burial. Mr. Farrar did not know if the burial would take place in this city or elsewhere, and although he and Judge Fenner had been requested to act as they saw fit in the premises, Mrs. Davis had not intimated where she desired the interment to be made. where she desired the interment to be made.

Mayor Shakespeare issued a proclamation announcing Mr. Davis's death, and inviting the presidents of the various exchanges and commercial bodies and other prominent citizens to meet at the City Hall in order that proper arrangements may be made for the funeral. The Mayor says:

"It is with the deepest regret that I announce to the people of the city of New Orleans the departure from this life of Jefferson Davis. He needs no eulogy from me. His life is history, and his memory is enshrined in the heart of every man, woman and child in this broad South. We all loved him, and we all owe him honor and reverence."

When the news of Mr. Davis's death spread throughout the city flags were sus-pended at half-mast from all the city and State buildings, newspaper offices, banks and the insurance companies. It has been suggested that Governor Nicholls issue a suggested that Governor Nicholls issue a proclamation setting apart a day of mourning, and that the people of the city drape their houses with crape out of respect to the distinguished dead. A movement to decorate their residences with mourning colors has already been made by the ladies down town, and is meeting with favor in all parts of the city. It is believed, however, that the draping of residences and business places will become more general if the Governor will suggest the tribute of if the Governor will suggest the tribute of

if the Governor will suggest the tribute of respect in a proclamation.

In the Civil District Court the tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead was spontaneous and heartfelt. Four of five judges of this court—the Hon. F. A. Monroe, Hon. Albert Voorhies. Hon. Nicholas H. Rightor and Hon. T. C. W. Ellis—were each of them soldiers of the Confederacy, and therefore, when the news of the death of their beloved chief reached them, their sorrow was as deep and sincere them, their sorrow was as deep and sincere as their esteem and veneration during life. This morning the judges met in chambers and decided that each division should adjourn, and this decision was carried out

chamber this morning upon the arrival of Mils Cooper, an aged and decrepit colored man who had been Mr. Davis's servant dui has war. During the past fifteen year, ils has been a resident of Florida, and each year has sent to his old master some kind remembrance in the shape of oranges or other fruit grown in that State. Hearing of the severe illness of Mr. Davis, he set out for New Orleans for the purpose of getting a last glance of his kindly face before its disappearance in the grave. Upon his arrival this morning he was admitted to the death chamber, where he fell upon his knees, and, bursting into tears, prayed for his dead master. Among the telegrams of sympathy and

ondolence received this morning were those of Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, and Senator E. C. Walthal, of the same State. Another telegram was received by

Mr. J. U. Payne, from ex-Governor Lub-A dispatch from Paris says Miss Winifred Davis is prostrated by the news of her father's death. She sails for home next

The Funeral to Be on Wednesday.

In response to this proclamation of Mayor Shakespeare, a number of representative citizens assembled in the city hall

Gentleman, I have invited you as the repre-sentatives of the South's chief city to meet in conference for the South's chief city to meet in conference for the purpose of making proper ar-rangement to pay a tribute of respect to him who was in his generation the foremost man in all the South, and who possessed in an eminent degree the highest private and public virtues. Of a necessity a man so great and so aggressive must have had great and sometimes bitter opponents. But in the presence of that great lev-eler who lays at last the shepherd's crook beside the scepter, political suimosities and dif-ferences should cease and all be made to pay tribute to the memory of a man who, while he lived, stood forth as one of natures master-pieces, and who, when he died, took with him from the earth such wealth of virtue and of in-

Judge Charles E. Fenner, at the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks, said: "A great and gallant heart is now stilled death, and Mr. Davis now lies clothed for his last sleep in the old confederate gray. It was his desize that the arrangements for his funeral should be left to the organizations of Confederate Veterans. But as it is the wish of the bereaved wife, she should have private charge for to-day of the re-

The Judge suggested that the body, which has been embalmed, be transferred to-night in an unostentations way to some place where they can lie in state, and thus allow the people of the South to pay their

The Mayor said be would send an official notification to the Governor by Gen. John Glynn, jr. Colonel Lewis, president of the Army of the Tennessee, suggested that the remains be laid in state, to-night, at the City Hall, where they will remain until Wednesday next, at noon, and then be laid Army of Northern Virginia. A guard of honor, in uniform, will have charge of the remains while they are lying in state. The executive committee appointed to arrange for the public ceremonies of the funeral was appointed by the Mayor. The body will be taken in charge by the Veterans' Association of the Washington Artillery, and the guard of honor will be in uniform. Soon after its appointment the executive committee held a meeting. Col. William Preston Johnson, one of Mr. Davis's aids-

Bishop Galleher will be requested to conduct the religious ceremonies, and to summon whatever assistance from the clergy he might desire. It was also decided to invite the entire clergy of the city, including all denominations. The military of Mobile and other neighboring towns have telegraphed they will come here in time to swell the grand demonstration of respect in honor of the dead hero, and at the present writing it promises to be the grandest and most impressive affair that has occurred in the history of the South. All the Governors of the Southern States will also be notified officially of the death of the chieftain of the Confederacy. Gen. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, has been officially notified of the death of Mr. Davis, and has issued instructions to the various camps and organizations. The City Council will meet and adjourn on Tuesday night, and the meetings of the various standing committees of the Council

Removal of the Remains. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6 .- Three weeks ago,

in the midst of a cold rain-storm, on one of the dreariest mornings of the year, Jefferson Davis was carried from steamer Leathers Payne mansion. To-night, at about 11:15 all that was mortal of Jefferson Davis was carried from the Payne mansion to the City Hall in a hearse. It was a weird and solenin scene. At 10:55 hearing the low rumbling of wheels in the street the afflicted widow of the great statesman took a last farewell of his ashes; one kiss was imprinted on the pale, cold lips, and then she turned sorrowfully away to the solitude of her own apartment. The door had scarcely closed behind her when undertaker, Judge Davy and Frank Johnson, jr., entered the main hall. The hearse and two carriages were waiting at the door. First the magnificent floral offerings were transferred to the carriages, and then the casket was carried to the hearse by the following friends of the ex-President: E. H. Farrar, Judge C. E. Cenner, E. B. Krutchnitt, J. U. Payne, R. W. Foster and James Richards. Officers John Teen and L. Sbisa served as police escort. The gentleman already named entered the carriages, and the hearse moved slowly out First street, the carriages dropping into

The full moon, standing almost directly at zenith, shed a soft yellowish light through the thick vale of mist clouds that drenching the foliage of the spreading magnolias on either side of the street. Great drops of water hung like crystals [Continued on Third Page.]

CASHIER SILCOTT'S THEFT

Congressmen Who Trusted the Rascal Will Have to Bear Their Own Losses.

The Investigation Committee Decides that Silcott Was Simply an Agent of the Members, and Not of the Government.

Many Democrats Involved in and Partly Reponsible for the Defalcation.

All the Irregularities in Favor of Bourbon on our railway mail examinations which were attributed to him, I at once said that I did not for a moment believe that he had made them; and then proceeded to show, by actual exhibition of our examination papers, that there was not a syllable of truth in the allegation. Since then I have seen Mr. Wanamaker, who tells me that he never made the remarks quoted nor any Members-How the Cashier Protected Himself from a Charge of Forgery.

SILCOTT'S SHORTAGE.

A Law Will Be Enacted to Prevent a Like Occurrence-Democrats Involved. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- In the absence of a session of Congress there was little talked about at the Capitol to-day other than Cashier Silcott's defalcation. Members of the House continue to borrow small change and bills of each other to defray current expenses or draw from home, Several members found themselves without enough money to pay street-car fare. It is very probable, however, that a joint resolution will be passed next week, making an appropriation to pay members their salaries. The special committee appointed by the House, yesterday, to investithe affairs of the Sergeant-at office, held a long meeting and heard Mr. Leedom's story. It is not believed now, although it was suspected yesterday, that Mr. Leedom had any knowledge of Silcott's speculations or shortage. Leedom has offered to give up his private property to make good the liabilities of his bondsmen.

The investigating committee is trying first to ascertain the exact amount of the shortage, and the position of the government in the affair. It is not known definitely yet whether the Sergeant-at-arms is the agent of the members of the house and its employes individually, or the agent of the government. If the former, it is held that the House has no right to appropriate money to reimburse those who sustain losses, but if the latter, no one doubts that Congress will make good the losses to the members. A resolution is proposed making it unlawful for members to overdraw their salaries, borrow money of the Sergeant-at-arms or any of his deputies or employes, or procure the official indorsement of the Sergeant-at-arms, or his deputies, in financial transactions of any kind whatever.

This is suggested in view of the fact that Silcott's name, as of the Sergeant-at-arms, was attached to a large number of drafts drawn by members of the House in the last Congress and discounted at the banks. It is said that a considerable proportion of Silcott's defalcation went to make good these drafts, many of which were protested. Some of the members who secured for Silcott his appointment as cashier secured his official indorsement to their private paper. Certainly the word "cashier" after the name of C. L. Silcott held his bondsmen responsible for the paper indorsed the same as if the cashier of a bank, in his official capacity, would indorse a piece of paper and the bank would be responsible. It is proposed to make this thing unlawful in the future. Of course, it is another in-stance, at this time, of locking the door after the horse is stolen, but it is better late than never. It is said that a number of the members were permitted to largely overdraw their accounts, one member from the South being ahead of his salary over

The committee reports that it is the information furnished by Sergeant-The committee reports that it cannot, on keeper, discover more than \$71,800 Silcott's defalcation. No appears to have any idea as to how much money belonging to individuals he took with him. As stated in these dispatches last night, the shortage may aggregate over \$100,000. Unless the bonds of Silcott and Leedom, for \$50,000 each, can be made to cover the losses, there is no way for the members who deposited their private funds with the Sergeant-at-arms to secure a reimbursement. If they choose to use the office of Sergeant-at-arms as a savings bank they assume the responsibility.

Restoration and Increase—Orin G. Miller, Chicago; Wm. B. Mizell, New Burnside.

Increase—Theodore F. Trowbridge, Princeton; Francis M. Pate, Glenburn; John E. Jones, Vandercook; Andrew R. Moore, Westfield; John A. Stainbrook, Gild: James Dungan, Illinois City; Henry Moore, Metropolis; Josiah Bowles, Casey; Samuel Wellinger, Central; Theodore F. Pooter, Dixon; Robert W. Warren, Great Springs; John R. Carr, Frankfort; Charles Ford, Normal; John A. Allison, Rock Falls: Hyman N. McCan Marchall. ings-bank they assume the responsibility. Some of the members not only had money deposited with the Sergeant-at-arms but other valuables. The large safe in the office contained various private papers. A few days ago Representative Lind, of Minnesota, gave Silcott his valuables, and told him to procure for him a draft amounting to several hundred dollars. The draft was secured and deposited in the safe, but Mr. Lind was unable to get it to-day, and it is a matter of doubt whether it will go to the profit and loss account or be charged to

Silcott's defalcation will unearth the most shameful Democratic dishonesty has ever been discovered in the history of Congress. It transpires that all of the irregularities of the office were in favor of Democrats. Some of the best-known Democrats in the country, who have served in the lower house of Congress during the pastsix years, are involved in Silcott's irregularities, and it can be truthfully said that, in a measure, they are responsible for the irregularities. Silcott advanced money and indorsed paper for some of the leading Democrats of the House. Silcott was appointed as a Democrat, by a Democratic official, and it is not likely that the country will soon again hear any Democratic talk about "looking into the books," which was the popular although misleading shibboleth during the campaign

There is not a great deal of sympathy in Washington for Sergeant-at-arms Leedom. People believe that he should have known a year or longer ago that Silcott was playing the plunger at the races, buying and selling stocks and grain, and leading a disreputable life. Mr. Leedom, however, is a man of strong personal attachments and friendships, and has had the utmost confidence in Silcott's integrity, and his friends explain that he was blinded by the confidence he had in his cashier.

It has been discovered that the \$14,000 which Cashier Silcott paid to one of the banks here was in satisfaction of forged notes. There is no law to punish him for his shortage in the office of the Sergeant-atarms, which fact he appears to have known very well, and his idea in taking up the forged notes was to place himself beyond criminal indictment.

The decision of the investigation committee this afternoon that Silcott was simply the agent of the members of the House compels them to lose all that was due them up to December, and all they had on deposit. There is an air of seriousness on the faces of members to-night. Silcott seems to have acted on the advice of astute lawyers, who are believed to be members of the House indebted to him financially.

COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT. He Enters a Denial to Certain Statements

Quoted in the Journal's Columns. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- A letter from Civilservice Commissioner Roosevelt to Mr. Swift, of the Indianapolis Civil-service Reform League, was made public to-day. Its main points follow:

I have just received your letter asking me contained in the following editorial from the indianapolis Journal of Dec. 2:
"There is no doubt that the system of civilservice examinations is capable of improvement in several particulars. Commissioner Roosevelt

recently complained of Postmaster-general Wan-amaker because he was reported to have criti-cised the character of the questions propounded to applicants for admission to the railway mail service. Mr. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic young man and an ardent supporter of present methods, but, though he means well, he is hasty. There is abundant proof that the criticisms are well-NATURAL GAS IN INDIANA

a reporter:
"I never pay any attention to the small appointments, but there was one ease in Baitimore.

school, and was in every way fitted for a letter-carrier, but he failed when asked the most direct

route from Baltimore to China. He said he had never been in China, nor did he expect to go there, and he only wanted to be a letter-carrier."

In the first place, I did not complain of Mr. Wanamaker at all. When a reporter showed me

some very extraordinary remarks and criticisms

that he never made the remarks quoted, nor any-thing like them. I challenge any man to produce

an examination paper submitted to any applicant for entry to the railway mail service which will bear out, in whole or in part, the "welfounded" criticisms contained in the apochryphal interview to which the Journal refers.

Now, as to the alleged remark of Senator Gor-man. No letter-carrier is ever asked, in any of our examinations, what is the direct route from Baltimore to China. I defy any one to specify

any such examination where this, or any similar question, has been asked during my term of service as commissioner; and my colleague, Mr. Lyman, authorizes me to state, in the broadest and most emphatic terms, that none of our examinations of this character ever have contained

What Senator Gorman Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Senator Gorman

said to your correspondent to-night, on his

return from Baltimore: "I did make the

lieve it is perfectly true. I can only say that I am content to let Mr. Roosevelt un-

dertake the task of convincing the people

that the examinations are practical examinations, but I fear if he undertakes it he

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose

Claims Have Been Allowed.

Original Invalid—Francis M. Wilkerson, Alpha; Lenuel B. McClamrock, Crawfordsville; Charles Edwards, Sellersburg; Henry C. Shouse, Portland; James H. Bibb, Hanover; Henry C. Ford, Pine Village; James B. Riggles, Muncie; Francis M. Rest, Kokomo; George W. Halsey, Marion; Jacob Wessinger, Peru; Robert Cooper, Elizabeth; Noah G. Sutherland, Washington; Fines Gasking Leavenworth

Restoration and Increase-Adam V. Campbel

ardson, Vincennes; Nicholas S. Baker, Shoals Levi Snider, Columbus; John B. Hegwood Mooney; Nathaniel Coher, Burnsville; Ira B

Reissne and Increase -- James McConnel

Original Widows, etc.-Alice, widow of Willia

H. Surber, Brazil; S., mother of J. R. Cops, Muc Lick; Christina, widow of John W. Sturwold

Oldenburg; Susan, widow of George Helm, Decatur; C., widow of E. W. Ray, Oakland City; Ann F., widow of Thomas E. Enderhill, Hartford City; Laura J., widow of David Bradenburg,

Widow of 1812-Jane H., widow of Mar

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Dennison Randall, Knoxville; Addison M. Sun

Original Widows, etc. - A. V., mother of Hugh

wife of James H. Hart, Auburn; Martha R., wid-

MINOR MATTERS.

Mr. Flower's Bill for the Election by the

People of Federal Office-Holders.

introduce on Monday, and says he will

Effort to Restrict the Civil-Service Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Paddock

Ways and Means Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-It can be defi-

nitely stated that Mr. McKinley will be

appointed chairman of the ways and means

committee, and Mr. Cannon of appropria-

tions. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania,

waives his claim, on account of advancing

age and physical infirmities. He desires,

however, to be placed at the head of his

old committee once more as a public recog-

nition of his services in the past, and to be

thus furnished with an opportunity of ris-

political valedictory, and then retire in favor of Mr. McKinley. Major John M.

Carson will be the clerk of the committee.

Large Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Treasury De-

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

making wholesale complaints.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ners, Ashley; Parker Trago, Cisno

Reissue-Wm. Burnett, Boody.

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ow of W. B. Jones, Newton.

Adams, New Washington.

Pensions have been granted the follow-

will be kept busy the rest of his life."

ng-named Indianians:

Ciras Gaskins, Leavenworth.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

any such question.

Where the First Well Was Opened, and abundant proof that the criticisms are well-founded. The latest comes from Senator Gor-man, a man who is no friend of the reform, but whose testimony in individual cases is not less worthy of attention than if he were its sup-porter. Said Mr. Gorman, in a recent talk with the Extent of the Producing Field.

some time ago, that attracted my attention. A very bright young man, of splendid physique, and perfectly familiar with every street and number in the city, submitted himself for examination for a position as letter-carrier. He could read and write, and had been attending night-school, and was in every way fitted for a letter-The Effecta Plentiful Supply Has Hadon

The Fuel Found in Twenty-One Counties, and

in Many of Them the Sinking of a Well Is

Almost Certain to Bring Good Results.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

the Cities of Muncie and Anderson.

To Both It Has Brought Millions of Capital, Thousands of Honest, Industrious Workers, and Comforts Hitherto Unknown.

NATURAL GAS HISTORY.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

The Scene of the First Discovery and the Dimensions of the Developed Field.

MUNCIE, Dec. 5 .- When the future historian comes to write the history of natural gas in Indiana, he will make his first pilgrimage to Eaton, twelve miles north of this city, where the new fuel first made its appearance in this State. Without any idea of anticipating his work, but with a view of showing some of the tangible results which a three years' use of natural gas has accomplished in the counties of the State affected by it, I began investigations there. The original well at that point, bored in the early spring of 1886, still sends up a generous supply, as if statement Mr. Roosevelt refers to, and I beconscious of its own dignity and responsibility as the pioneer well of this Commonwealth, and Carter, the man who bored it, more truly than the thane of Fife, "still lives, a prosperous gentleman." It is generally believed that the well was the continuation of a drilling made in 1876, near Eaton, for the purpose of prospecting for coal, and which was abandoned as soon as it became evident that coal could not be found near enough to the surface, or in quantities sufficient to make the mining profitable; but Mr. Carter says the old hole was not utilized, and that the present well went down at some distance from the first venture. In any event, the original well had its influence in determining the location of the second, for it was remembered that when the first was sunk the Roysville.

Restoration and Reissue—Henry Butler, Peppertown; George Helm. Decatur, deceased.

Increase—Edward Hall, Spencer; Benjamin B. Campbell, Anderson; Augustus E. Triesey, Indianapolis; Elijah N. Wines, Shelbyville; Walker Powers, Gosben; Henry C. Smith, Corydon; Henry Campbell, Crawfordsville; Silas W. Whetted, Erie; Aaron Hockman, Cannelton; Nicholas Arnold, Flint; Augustus Deardorff, Asherville; John Marcum, Lagrange; Lafayette Lisher, Fountaintown; John W. Alexander, Rochester; James W. Jacobs, Jeffersenville; Jas. W. Miller, Warsaw; Abraham Diller, Pierceton; John Richardson, Vincennes; Nicholas S. Baker, Shoals; prospectors found gas in considerable quantities, and not being versed in the uses of the article, were frightened by it to the extent that it had some influence in inducing them to suspend operations. Ten years later the discovery of natural gas near Findlay, O., and the proximity of Delaware county to what soon became known as the Ohio gas fields, was the occasion of the second venture. A company was formed, and in the spring of 1886, and Mooney; Nathaniel Coher, Burnsville; Ira B. Robbins, Rose Lawn; Wm. T. Parks, Lagrange; George W. Cook, Roachdale; Daniel Davidson, Indianapolis; Richard C. Pearce, Martinsville; George W. Burkhart, Christey; Thomas J. Grayson. Mount Carmel; George P. Bowman, Little York; James M. Stephens, Neff; Wm. M. Mitchell, Clinton; Wm. A. Dallas, Frankfort; Albert A. Layman, Putnamville; Henry C. Hisey, Knox. Reissue—James S. McGillen, Michigan City; Albert D. Richards, alias Joseph A. Springsted-Logansport; Joseph Noble, Arcadia; John H-Pollard, Butlerville; Melville C. Alexander, Indi; anapolis; Dawson Shuil, Salem: John H. Ciay, ton, Shelbyville; Wm. H. H. Gipe, Wilkinson, Elijah H. Russell, Darlington; John Terrill, Genoa; Henry H. Eaton, Sugar Creek; Thomas D. Farnsworth, Indianapolis; James H. Van Auken, Pleasant Lake; Samuel Naie, Palmyra. Reissue and Increase — James McConnell, near the old drilling, as before stated, a new well was sunk, reaching the Trenton limestone at a depth of 890 feet. At that point the flow of gas began, and when the drill penetrated the Trenton formation a little over thirty feet the gas pressure became so strong that drilling was discontinned. The pressure at that time reached the extent of 250 pounds to the square inch. It has not varied much from those figures Naturally, the finding of gas at the Entor

well stimulated the search for it in other

contiguous Indiana territory. Soon after it was discovered near Kokomo, west of Wild Cat creek, and in the same month at Kokomo, on the other side of the creek. Next, and almost simultaneously, came Portland, Muncie, Anderson and Jonesboro. Muncie's first successful well came in on the 11th of November, 1886, and about the same time Fairmount, Marion, Anderson, Greenfield, Noblesville, Hartford City, Portland and Winchester were added to the list of successful seekers. The gas map Original Invalid-Wm. B. Jones, Newton; Isaac D. Luckay, Sheldon; Robert R. King, McConnell; Charles F. Town, Olney; John Ellis, Grayville; of Indiana, at that time, as shown in the report of W. A. Peelle, ir., chief of the State Department of Statistics, for 1885-6, included the counties of Howard, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Tipton, Hamilton, Madison, Delaware and Randolph. Then the smaller towns, as well as other larger ones throughout the State, began boring, and there were finds of greater or less value in the counties of Franklin, Dearborn, Jennings, Hendricks, Decatur, Shelby, Harrison. Washington, DeKalb, Jasper and Pulaski. Some of these latter were shallow wells, and of such inconsider-B. Hodgson, Mason City; minors of C. H. Nor-man, Harrisburg; Mariah Albinger, former wid-ow of Charles H. Norman, Harrisburg; M. A., able value that they have since been dropped from the gas charts of the State. Prof. Gorby's last map, which he prepared for the State geological report of 1889-90, and which is now in the engraver's hands, I saw before leaving Indianapolis. It includes in that part of the natural-gas area of the State where the gas is found in the Trenton limestone the lower edges of Wabash and Huntington counties; the west half of Howard county; Grant and Blackford counties; the southeast-WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - Representative ern corner of Jay; Tipton, with Roswell P. Flower of New York intends to southeastern corners; Madison, Delaware, the eastern half of Randolph, all of make it his business to have passed, a bill Hamilton, except the southeastern corner, providing that the federal officers whose Henry, Hancock, the eastern edge of Wayne, duties are purely local shall be selected for the northwest corner of Marion, the westappointment by the people directly interern edge of Shelby. Rush, the eastern edge of Favette, the northern half of Decatur, ested, at a primary election. The scope of the bill will include postmasters, collectors the eastern half of Franklin, and a narrow strip running through Dearborn to the Ohio of customs and internal revenue marshals. river. As laid out on the diagram, the district attorneys, surveyors of ports of entry, etc. Several times during the past Trenton limestone gas area of the State looks like a whale, with the tip of its nose at Mount Vernon, in Wabash county; its six or eight years bills have been intro-duced in both houses of Congress con-templating the selection of postmasters by eyes at Kokomo and Portland, and the finkes of its tail in the river at Lawrenceprimary election, but they have never been acted upon in committee, much less reburg and Aurora. Beside this, Professor Gorby shows a limited area of natural gas from the Hudson river limestone and shales in Jasper and Pulaski counties, centering at Salem, in the north western part of the State, and a larger area from the same source in the center of DeKalb county, near the northeastern State boundary, while in the will probably follow up the bill he introduced, the other day, relieving the railway southern part of the State is exhibited a small patch of gas from the Niagara lime-stone, centering at North Vernon, in Jenmail service from the operation of the civilservice law with a bill taking out of civilnings county, and two small areas of gas from the Devonian limestone and shales, service law control postoffice inspectors one near the center of Washington county and special agents of other departments. and the other in the lower edge of Harrison There is much opposition to the extension county, extending over the river into Kenof the civil service over the railway mail tucky. As will be seen by a brief computaservice and the special agents of the detion, this means a natural-gas area within artments, and some curiosity is expressed the State limits of over 6,000 square miles, n Congress as to the result when the real or about one-sixth of the entire area of the issue is presented to those who have been

Prof. A. J. Phinney, who resides here and who has an enviable reputation as a geologist, in addition to having de-voted considerable time and attention to the Indiana gas belt, takes a more limited view of its dimensions. He marked out for me the outlines of the Indiana map prepared by him for the United States Geolog ical Survey, and which will shortly be sened under the title of "Bulletin No. 70." It includes in our area of natural gas from the Trenton rock the southeastern corners of Miami and Wabash counties; the southwestern corner of Weils county; all of Grant, except a narrow strip on the east half of the northern border; the eastern half of Howard; all of Blackford; the westing in the House to decline the honor in a | ern third of Jay, running to a point at Portland; all of Tipton, except about ten miles square, in which the city of Tipton is the central point; the whole of Madison; all of Delaware, except one or two points near the east half of the southern boundary, where wells have been sunk unsuccessfully; the northwest corner of Randolph, the west partment, to-day, purchased \$2,565,400 of half of Hamilton, the northwest corner bonds, \$1,735,300 being four per cent. bonds at \$1.27, flat, and \$830,100 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds at \$1.0458. Of the amount with a slight extension over into Barthole